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His opinion as to the true character of an American "state" is very close to Charles Sumner's. He even finds it necessary to use inverted commas in order to guard the reader against the error of supposing that the region across which Generals Curtis and Price led their armies was the "state" of Arkansas in any but a limited sense at the time of the Pea Ridge campaign. His treatment of the John Brown raid, following the analysis of Southern opinion on slavery, is the severest I have seen in any but pro-slavery books. His estimate of the effect it had in strengthening the disunion sentiment may be right; but many, even of those who agree with him on that point, will find his language rather violent. Brown, we are told, was "a notorious dead beat," had never succeeded in any legitimate business, had never earned any money, had two wives and some twenty children, and had left them to shift for themselves in penury and misery, while he was careering around performing things. . . . Brown had gotten into his first paying business, and he was determined not to have it ruined by publicity." His followers were "twenty-one villains," "Kansas desperadoes." Their performance was, naturally, "villainy": judged from the point of view of the responsibility of men for the means employed in the accomplishment of the plan of world civilization, it was "crime, and nothing but crime, common crime, and public crime." On the other hand, Professor Burgess, notwithstanding his entire rejection of Jefferson Davis's theories, evidently feels much admiration for the Confederate President, and even credits him, rather than Lee and Jackson, with the grand strategy of the Virginia campaign of 1862. This is quite different from the accounts of other writers — Mr. Rhodes's, for example, and Colonel Henderson's, in his *Life of Jackson*. One wishes here that the plan of the series had permitted an exhibition of authorities.

The book, I think, must depend chiefly on the discussions of constitutional points for its chance of a permanent place among the histories of the period. It will scarcely take rank as literature, and it has neither the fullness of detail nor the evidences of original research to justify one in considering it as a rival, say, to the work of Mr. Rhodes. For certain uses, however, its directness and matter-of-fact form may recommend it.

W. G. BROWN.

Ancora un Po' più ai Luce sugli Eventi Politici e Militari dell' Anno 1866. Per LUIGI CHIALA. (Florence: G. Barbèra. 1902. Pp. viii, 675.)

THIS work of the illustrious Italian historian, Luigi Chiala, is the most important which has yet been published in any language upon the intricate diplomacy of Europe during the year 1866. In the general lines of the account Chiala does not depart notably from the most authoritative works of other Italian writers, but his account is far more detailed and complete than any of these, and not only does he reinforce the general statements of his predecessors with a wealth of documents and of

detail, and with clear and forcible reasoning, which place the loyalty and good faith of the Italian government in that trying period beyond dispute, but by means of numerous edited and inedited despatches of the Italian ministers and special envoys at the courts of Berlin and Paris, juridically estimated and explained, he succeeds in constructing a clear and detailed general account of the changing and conflicting purposes and moods of the Prussian and French governments, such as no Prussian or French historian has yet succeeded in writing.

In 1866 Paris was the center of European diplomacy. France for the last time in the nineteenth century was looked to as a determining factor in international disputes, and down to the Battle of Sadowa Napoleon III. was the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Happily, at this time Italy was represented at Paris by one of the ablest diplomatists ever in her service, Conte Nigra. Well received at the French court owing to the well-known friendship of Napoleon III. for Italy and owing to his own intimacy with the Empress, the keenly observing Nigra was able to keep his government remarkably well informed, not only upon the varying moods and ambitions of Napoleon III., but also upon the diplomatic attitudes of Prussia and of Austria, which were largely determined by the policy of the French Emperor, and which were for the most part well understood at Paris. The diplomatic correspondence of Nigra, largely inedited, has been at Chiala's disposal, and is freely quoted and ably commented upon throughout the work. These despatches, characterized by keen and clear judgment, form a most important addition to the sources of the historian upon the diplomacy of 1866, already so abundant, thanks to the indiscretions of Benedetti and of La Marmora, and to the revelations made for political purposes by Bismarck. For the student of general European history, of scarcely less importance than the diplomatic correspondence of Nigra is that of Conte Barral, Italian minister at Berlin, and that of Generale Govone, Italian envoy extraordinary at the same court, both also largely inedited and quoted at length by Chiala.

For the more particular history of Italy, Chiala reveals to us many unpublished primary sources, of which the most important is a portion of Part II. of La Marmora's famous *Un Po' più di Luce*, here reproduced at length in the most extended of the appendixes. La Marmora had refrained from publishing this, owing to the lively remonstrances made even by those most devoted to him, on account of the indiscretions committed in the publication of Part I. Of Part II., the military portion had been submitted to the general staff of the Italian army as an aid in the compilation of the Italian official work, *La Campagna del 1866 in Italia redatta dalla Sezione Storico del Corpo di Stato Maggiore*, and therefore is omitted by Chiala; the political portion, which now for the first time sees the light, relates to the events of the first two weeks of August, and bears irrefutable testimony to the important service rendered to Italy by La Marmora in obliging the King and the government to make peace after the armistice by Prussia at Nikolsburg. Among important inedited documents relative to the direction of the Italian campaign, the

greater number procured from private archives and here quoted in abundance in appendixes and in the text, are letters of Cialdini, La Marmora's fellow commander; a memoir and letters of Petitti, adjutant-general of the army; and a diary of Pettinengo, minister of war. Apropos of Vittorio Emanuele's intractableness as commander-in-chief of the army in 1866, two most interesting letters are given, addressed to Cavour in 1859 and revealing at once the violence of the King's temper and his high opinion of his own abilities as a military leader. It should be noted that scarcely a document is quoted upon the Battle of Custoza itself, of June 24, which, treated at length by Chiala thirty years ago in his *Cenni Storici sui Preliminari della Guerra del 1866 e sulla Battaglia di Custoza*—a work which remains to-day authoritative,—is dismissed in the present volume with a passing reference.

In coördinating the large number of documents at his disposal, Chiala has followed the method adopted by him in many of his other works. Of the briefer documents, those most pertinent to the immediate scope of the author are skilfully arranged so as to form, with the aid of critical introductory and connecting paragraphs, a continuous narrative; the lengthier and the less pertinent documents are given in appendixes. The main theme, the development of which gives unity to the work, is the vindication of Italian loyalty toward Prussia during the alliance and war of 1866, and more especially the vindication of the uprightness of the Italian statesman and general, La Marmora, who had been the special object of attack for writers of the Prussian school, of which von Sybel's *Begründung des deutschen Reiches* is a typical product. Mutual distrust between the Prussian and Italian governments was born with the first preliminaries of the treaty of alliance, and had its origin in the very reason for the alliance itself. This mistrust on the part of Prussia was directed especially against La Marmora, who frankly showed from the first his reliance upon the friendship of France toward Italy. Unfortunately, inaccurate and false official reports from Usedom, the bungling minister of Prussia at Florence, and of Bernhardi, Prussian councillor of legation, aggravated this mistrust; and, unfortunately again, these reports have been accepted as trustworthy by all Prussian historians, unverified by a critical comparison with other documents which the lapse of time has brought to light. The reports of Bernhardi to von Moltke, now filed in the state papers of Prussia, formed a primary source for von Sybel; and the minute diary of Bernhardi, now in the course of publication under the title *Aus dem Leben Theodor von Bernhardis* bade fair to furnish a new fund of calumnies for von Sybel's successors. Chiala, however, has been willing to undertake the thorough and difficult examination of documents from which the German historians have shrunk, and the present volume, which is the result of his critical work, so successfully demonstrates the utter incapacity of the Prussian legation at Florence, and with such a breadth of view and mastery of detail exposes the falsifications and misjudgments of Usedom and of Bernhardi, that one may reasonably expect that no German historian of repute will in future dare

to repeat the calumnies of the past against Italy and against her unfortunate La Marmora. Chiala has certainly earned the gratitude of historians by his earnest, critical account, as well as by the wealth of documents which he has brought within their reach, and his volume takes its place among his other works as second in importance only to his well-known publication of the letters of Cavour.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

The Story of the Mormons. From the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN. (New York : The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. xxiv, 637.)

RELYING mainly on original Mormon publications, the author has succeeded in giving the first critical and thorough treatment of a "long unwritten chapter of American history." In Book I. he shows from rare and suppressed sources that the Mormon origin depended on the credulity and superstition of the Smith family ; the chapter on the origin of the *Book of Mormon* is not so satisfactory. External evidence is against its early fabrication by Smith's later associate, Sidney Rigdon ; internal evidence makes the *Mormon Bible on Plates* authentic and of some historical interest. First published in 1830, it contains echoes of the anti-Catholic campaign, the Antimasonic agitation in western New York, and the so-called Washingtonian temperance movement. There are also to be found verbal quotations from the *New England Primer* and Paine's *Age of Reason*. If the fraudulent character of the Mormon canon cannot be established, duplicity was yet a mark of its author. Upon the removal of the infant church to Ohio, as described in Book II., Smith claimed as his own the semi-communistic system of Rigdon, and upon the failure of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank, repudiated his debts and fled to Missouri. Here his land speculations were merely symptomatic of the panic of 1837, but his advice to the Saints to abandon their possessions and come to the land of promise brought trouble. What the new converts had lost in the east they were told they might make up in the west by "appropriation of the good things of the Lord." It was this spoiling of the Gentiles that ultimately led to the expulsion of the Mormons from their prosperous settlements in Jackson county. Upon the founding of Far West, Smith succeeded in imposing the tithing system upon his followers, but the attempt to recoup themselves by counterfeiting was another cause for the beginning of active hostilities. Rigdon's notorious Fourth of July oration against the "uncircumcised Philistines of Missouri," in addition to the charge of tampering with slaves, brought about election-day riots and a speedy state of civil war. Both sides were to blame in this. Smith's defiance of the authorities was followed by the massacre at Hawn's Mill, while Governor Bogg's order of extermination was but a result of the depredations of the prophets' "Fur Company."

Book IV. opens with the forced immigration to Illinois and the unexpected welcome of the Saints, for not only the landowners but the politicians were friendly to the rapidly growing church. The Mormon vote